WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for producing a spacer by drawing a base glass material, having a cross sectional shape with different dimensions in vertical and lateral directions, under heating to a drawing temperature, and then by cutting into a desired length, wherein:

in a longitudinal direction of a cross section of the base glass material, a high-viscosity glass material is combined in at least both end portions of the low-viscosity glass material to obtain an entire cross-sectional shape having different dimensions in vertical and lateral directions, and said base glass material is drawn under heating at a drawing temperature at which both the low-viscosity glass material and the high-viscosity glass material have a viscosity within a range of 10^5 to 10^{10} dPa·s and the high-viscosity glass material has a viscosity higher than that of the low-viscosity glass material.

2. A producing method according to claim 1, wherein surfaces in at least both end portions of the low-viscosity glass material, in the longitudinal direction of the cross section of the base glass material, are covered with the high-viscosity glass material.

3. A producing method according to claim 1,

wherein entire surfaces of the low-viscosity glass material, along the longitudinal direction of the cross section of the base glass material, are covered with the high-viscosity glass material.

4. A producing method according to claim 1, wherein entire surfaces of the low-viscosity glass material, along the longitudinal direction and shorter direction of the cross section of the base glass material, are covered with the high-viscosity glass material.

5. A producing method according to claim 1, wherein glass materials of plural kinds are employed as the high-viscosity glass material.

6. A spacer having a cross sectional shape with different dimensions in vertical and lateral directions, wherein:

in a longitudinal direction of a cross section of the spacer, a high-viscosity glass material is integrated with at least both end portions of a low-viscosity glass material to obtain a cross-sectional shape having different dimensions in vertical and lateral directions, and the high-viscosity glass material shows a viscosity higher than that of the low-viscosity glass material in a state heated at a

temperature at which both the low-viscosity glass material and the high-viscosity glass material have a viscosity within a range of 10^5 to 10^{10} dPa·s.

7. A spacer according to claim 6, wherein surfaces in at least both end portions of the low-viscosity glass material, in the longitudinal direction of the cross section of the spacer, are covered with the high-viscosity glass material.

8. A spacer according to claim 6, wherein entire surfaces of the low-viscosity glass material, along the longitudinal direction of the cross section of the spacer, are covered with the high-viscosity glass material.

9. A spacer according to claim 6, wherein entire surfaces of the low-viscosity glass material, along the longitudinal direction and shorter direction of the cross section of the spacer, are covered with the high-viscosity glass material.

10. A spacer according to claim 6, wherein glass materials of plural kinds are employed as the high-viscosity glass material.

11. A method for producing a spacer having

irregularities on a surface thereof by drawing a base glass material, having a cross sectional shape with different dimensions in vertical and lateral directions and having plural grooves on an external surface along a longitudinal direction of the cross section, under heating to a drawing temperature and then by cutting into a desired length, wherein:

the base glass material has a composite structure constituted of a low-viscosity glass material positioned in an internal layer of the base glass material and a high-viscosity glass material provided in an area including at least an external surface along the longitudinal direction of said cross section in a surface layer of the base glass material;

the high-viscosity glass material at least includes a member having plural grooves on an external surface side; and

the base glass material is drawn under heating to a drawing temperature at which both the low-viscosity glass material and the high-viscosity glass material have a viscosity within a range of 10^5 to 10^{10} dPa·s and the high-viscosity glass material has a viscosity higher than that of the low-viscosity glass material.

12. A producing method according to claim 11,

wherein the low-viscosity glass material has a rectangular cross section and the high-viscosity glass material is applied on at least two surfaces in longer sides of the cross section of the low-viscosity glass material.

13. A producing method according to claim 12, wherein the high-viscosity glass material applied to the two surfaces in the longer sides of the cross section of the low-viscosity glass material include plural slat-shaped members, and said slat-shaped member has a width same as a pitch of said plural grooves and has two portions of different thicknesses corresponding to a peak portion and a bottom portion of said grooves.

14. A producing method according to claim 12, wherein the high-viscosity glass material, applied to the two surfaces at the longer sides of the cross section of the low-viscosity glass material, has a resistivity within a range of 10^8 to 10^{10} Ω·cm.

15. A producing method according to claim 12, wherein the high-viscosity glass material is further applied to two surfaces in shorter sides of the cross section of the low-viscosity glass material.

16. A producing method according to claim 15, wherein the high-viscosity glass material applied to the two surfaces in the shorter sides of the cross section of the low-viscosity glass material, has a resistivity within a range of 10^3 to 10^4 Ω·cm.

17. A spacer according to claim 16, wherein glass materials of plural kinds are employed as the high-viscosity glass material.

18. A spacer having irregularities on a surface thereof, comprising a composite structure integrated by a low-viscosity glass material positioned in an internal layer of the spacer and a high-viscosity glass material provided in at least an area having the irregularities in an external surface of the spacer;

wherein the high-viscosity glass material has a higher viscosity than that of the low-viscosity glass material in a heated state at a temperature at which both the low-viscosity glass material and the high-viscosity glass material have a viscosity within a range of 10^5 to 10^{10} dPa·s.

19. A spacer according to claim 18, wherein the low-viscosity glass material has a rectangular cross section and the high-viscosity glass material is

integrated with at least two surfaces in longer sides of the cross section of the low-viscosity glass material.

20. A spacer according to claim 19, wherein the high-viscosity glass material, integrated with the two surfaces at the longer sides of the cross section of the low-viscosity glass material, has a resistivity within a range of 10^8 to 10^{10} Ω·cm.

21. A spacer according to claim 19, wherein the high-viscosity glass material is further integrated with two surfaces in shorter sides of the cross section of the low-viscosity glass material.

22. A spacer according to claim 21, wherein the high-viscosity glass material integrated with the two surfaces in the shorter sides of the cross section of the low-viscosity glass material, has a resistivity within a range of 10^3 to 10^4 Ω·cm.

23. A spacer according to claim 18, wherein glass materials of plural kinds are employed as the high-viscosity glass material.